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February, 1954 25c

Cornell Countryman



WALT
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It's Maple Sirup Time page 6

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1954

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Cornell Recommends for Field Crops, an annual reference handbook of latest research findings at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, reaches some 12,000 key persons in the State who work with and advise farmers.

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New York State College of Agriculture

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FEBRUARY, 1954

The Cornell Countryman

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Cover Story

Chances are you never went maple-sugaring like the folks on our cover. Scenes like this are too much a part of the past to arouse fragrant memories in all but a few of us. Nevertheless, it is the artist who makes the most of the unusual. Artists in photography and artists in black pencil re-create the picturesque scenes which we so often miss while we hurry along our concrete highways. A little weary of photographic effects, we commissioned Walt Wright to set his pen and ink to work. He did. For the other side of the picture, see page 6.

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Editorial Opinion

WHAT ARE GRADES?



As you will note, we ran a survey this month to obtain the students' opinion of the marking system here at Cornell. Whether it be because of rationalization or from genuine feeling, most students are against the system claiming that it places too much emphasis on grades alone.

Well, then, what do grades show, if anything? They may give a rough indication of natural intelligence, ability to study or, other things being equal, indicate which student has the easier courses. Other types of tests measure intelligence so that grades are not needed in that respect, nor are they needed to measure the difference in hardness of courses. To the extent that grades do measure one's ability to study or apply oneself, however, they are good, but the other factors vary so much that grades really can't be very accurate.

Since grades really don't indicate much, except in the extreme ranges, why do we have a marking system that relies on a fractional discrimination to the nearest hundredth? We don't know except that it may be the easiest way to differentiate between students. Cornell is the only college that we know that utilizes a numerical "high school" system of grading. True, the other systems such as, A. B. C. may be false solutions to the problem and may entail many difficulties, but they at least make grades a little more general and a little more realistic.

The question is not whether we should have a grading system or not, but what type of marking system should be used. Our present system tries to give a halo of exactness that is not possible. Until a new system is installed, its results should be taken with a grain of salt.

Dana Dalrymple

PRELIMS AND PARROTS

There are many things around this campus which arouse our ill feelings and occasionally lead to some pretty dark words. Not the least of these are prelims. We have not yet found one colleague who is in favor of prelims. It has even been rumored that some professors would prefer some other form of activity to sitting at a desk making red marks on mimeographed papers.

And yet, among all the prelims, we have found one that stands out from the rest. This would be most enjoyable if only the individual to which we are referring did not arouse our bile many (oh! so many) more times than the others. This prelim immediately makes itself obnoxious by a bold statement that anything we have in our heads other than the facts and figures presented in class we might as well forget. "This prelim covers this course (or such and such a number of lectures) and this course only. What knowl-

edge you happen to have acquired from your own limited experience will do you no good whatsoever in this test."

Surely the university scholar of old has not fallen so low! He used to be interested in everything, and instead of setting about memorizing tables of figures illustrating one exceedingly minor point, he began his intellectual inquiries by keeping his eyes and ears open. The universal character of learning was apparent to him, and he recognized the fallacy of drawing nice, straight lines to separate this subject from that. In learning a way of life, he did not lose his perspective. He was no parrot.

Perhaps we should stop to reassess our merits and our shortcomings, and especially the direction in which we are moving, shackled as we are by the generally disliked prelim system.

Arthur Dommen

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Next to Pop's Place

Sap Needed - for . . .

✓ Maple Sirup

Grandpaw's work has been cut in half
by "new-fangled" collecting and processing methods.

By Ginny Paquette '56

Pile up the pancakes! Pour on the sirup! You're drowning your breakfast pancakes in a better flavored and higher quality maple sirup than ever before, thanks to modern processing methods. The sirup in that pitcher has had a much easier journey from tree to you than it used to have in the "iron kettle" days.

For Grandpa, the first thaw brought lots of hard work, for he tapped all his sugar maples with a hand reamer.

Today, however, his grandson

are coated with zinc to prevent rusting, and covered to keep out sticks, dirt, rain, and sunlight. Sap contamination is further reduced by emptying each bucket at least once daily and keeping all equipment scrupulously clean.

Today's farmer need no longer carry a burden of huge gathering pails on a yoke, all the way from his trees to his storage tank. Instead, he uses a 3, 4, or 5-barrel gathering tank on a sled or stone boat, equipped with splash cover, strainer, and outlet pipe. Small gather-

evaporating job accomplished?

Grandpa used only a big, open iron kettle over a roaring outdoor fire. When the sap was partly evaporated, he brought it into the house, where the old kitchen stove finished the delicate job. The sirup was usually overheated and, as a result, had an undesirably heavy, caramel flavor.

Modern Practices

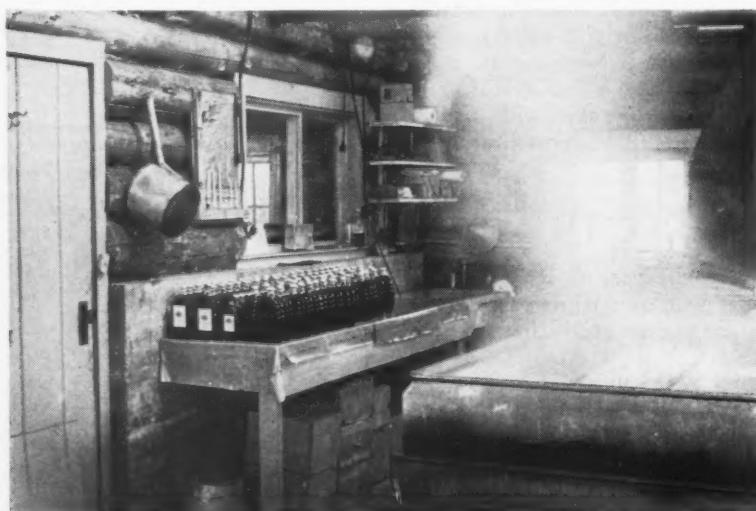
But the old open kettle has given way to the modern saphouse, with its elaborate and practical tin evaporator, designed to reduce the sap to sirup with the least possible loss of time or waste of fuel. Corrugations in the bottom of the pan give increased boiling surface, and cleverly arranged partitions that conduct the sap from one end of the evaporator to the other keep the thickening sirup separate from the sap.

Evaporation of the sap to sirup is carefully watched and controlled. The point at which standard sirup is reached is measured by a thermometer or a hydrometer. Temperature and pressure variations are taken into account, and sirup is drawn off as soon as it reaches the proper density.

Final Steps

Usually the sirup is filtered directly as it leaves the evaporator and the nitre and "cloudiness" are removed, producing a medium colored sirup. Then it is canned hot or bottled in sterile containers. Add a pretty label and get your pancakes ready.

Be glad you live in New York State, for 53 per cent of all U.S. maple products are now produced here. Modern methods have brought maple sirup making out of the dark ages.



—College of Agriculture
Interior of a "saphouse" near Lake Placid, N. Y.

uses a power tapping machine. The tapping bit is clamped to a revolving motor, powered by a storage battery, and easily carried in a harness on his back.

After tapping, Grandpa would insert clumsy wooden spouts in the tap holes and catch the sap in big wooden buckets. Then he would wonder why sometimes his sirup had a peculiar flavor.

Now there's no chance of such off flavors, for spouts are of galvanized iron. Metal sap buckets

ing pails, no larger than the sap buckets, are used to carry the sap from the trees to the gathering tank. The sap is carried in this gathering tank to an 8-20-barrel metal storage tank, located outside the sap house.

Of course one can't tap a tree each morning to fill his pitcher with pancake sirup. In fact it takes about four cups of sap to make enough sirup for your pancakes. 43 gallons of sap go into every gallon of sirup. How is this tremendous



Professors Engage in

Scientific Shenanigans

Amazing items of humor
contrived by Cornell faculty

By Elsie McMillan '55

Just because Cornell University is an old Ivy League University with a great scholastic reputation, it shouldn't be taken for granted that Cornell professors are "stodgy" and "humorless."

Professor Loren Petry is a prime example of a professor possessing the spark of wit found often among Cornell's learned educators. Included in his collection of hoaxes and parodies from many parts of the world are several which have been created by Cornell faculty members.

The most recent of these literary trinkets is a release that was pub-

lished in the July 1, 1952 issue of *Cornell Veg-News*. Professor John Carew, in an attempt to inject some humor into the usually-dry newsletter, wrote a short article entitled, "Erunam Can Be Your'n For The Asking." Obvious as the humor was to many, by February, 1953, approximately 35 orders for "trial garden-size buckets" of Erunam had been received by the Vegetable Crops Department. The article, in its entirety, follows:

Erunam Can Be Your'n

For The Asking

Public demand forces us to release our revolutionary new garden

A great moment in history; the discovery
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product, ERUNAM, (pronounced AIR-OO-NAM). ERUNAM is not just an inert soil conditioner, ERUNAM is not only a miracle type plant food. ERUNAM is everything!! One heaping glob of our magic atomic substance will remake your garden. ERUNAM makes light soils heavy, heavy soils light and steadfastly ignores the medium soils. ERUNAM is a selective pesticide: it kills harmful weeds, bugs and diseases while fraternizing with the approved ones. Better yet, ERUNAM has the Good Worm-keeping Seal of approval. ERUNAM contains decomposed chlorophyll; your garden will never smell the same. ERUNAM contains no nasty chemicals; it's purely organic. One pound of this concentrated product is equivalent to 16 ounces. Most of the world's leading experiment stations are full of ERUNAM.

Write for our trial garden-size bucket today. Offer limited to county agents only.

RememberERUNAM spelled backwards is

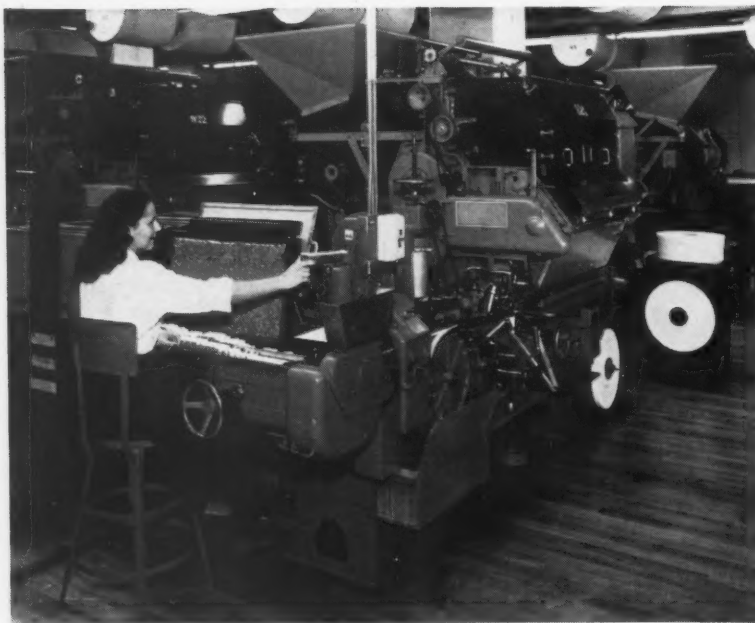
Odd Bird

In 1927, Professor L. W. Sharp, professor of Botany, was asked to prepare a talk for a dinner of the botany department staff. The result was an elaborate illustrated paper entitled *Eoornis Pterovelox Gobiensis*. A former graduate student came to Ithaca from Buffalo to read the paper before the department. Authentically dressed and wearing a full false beard, he was introduced to the diners as the author, Professor Augustus C. Fotheringham, from the University of Invercargill, New Zealand.

"Whiz" 'N "Shush"

The thesis, full of detailed nonsense written in a scientific style, dealt with research done on an expedition in the Gobi Desert. The research was concerned with a weird bird sometimes called the "woofen-poof." This appellation was derived from "the peculiar sound made by the bird in alighting. The onlooker's impression is that of two distinct sounds: a 'woof' or 'whiz' in the air, followed by a 'poof' or 'shush' made by the bird's

(Continued on page 19)



—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

A view of the machine that rolls cigarettes.

From Tobacco To "Weeds"

The story of your cigarette . . .

By Mona Reidenberg '57

There are few products which the American consumer hears more about than cigarettes. Magazines carry colorful full-page pictures of famous people puffing away contentedly, or of huge tobacco leaves growing and drying. Radio announcers are constantly extolling the virtues of one brand over another.

In spite of all this publicity about what supposedly makes a cigarette good, the average smoker knows very little about what goes into the manufacturing of a good cigarette. The first necessary ingredient, obviously, is tobacco. From Chesapeake Bay to Florida and as far west as Missouri one can find farmers growing tobacco. The seed is planted in the early spring and carefully cared for until harvest time in the fall. Then it is picked, leaf by leaf, and tied into "hands," or bundles of leaves, and hung in

specially constructed curing barns. For several days the temperature and ventilation of the curing barn are watched and adjusted so that the tobacco will cure properly. At last the tobacco is ready to go to market.

From the markets the tobacco is taken to redrying plants where it is subjected to additional controlled conditions of heat and moisture, a process which conditions the leaves for aging. Hydraulic pressure forms the leaves into hogsheads weighing about 1,000 pounds each. The hogsheads are then taken to leaf storage warehouses where they remain for an aging period of several months.

The aged tobaccos go next to the factories where they will be made into cigarettes. The manufacturing process begins with the blending of the different domestic tobaccos: Southern Bright Leaf,

Burley, and Maryland. After the woody stems have been removed by machines, the domestic tobaccos are blended with imported aromatic Turkish types of tobacco. It is this blend of varying proportions of domestic and imported tobaccos which gives each brand of cigarettes its particular flavor.

Mechanical "Rolling"

A machine shreds the blended tobaccos which are then ready to be made into cigarettes by still another fast-operating machine. In each machine is a moving ribbon of cigarette paper. The tobacco pours from the hopper onto this paper ribbon. After a small printing press places the brand name at regular intervals on this paper, the paper begins to wrap around the tobacco, forming a long tube. Revolving knife blades then cut this tube of paper-wrapped tobacco into the 2½" length familiar to all smokers—longer of course, for king size. The most amazing thing about this whole mechanical process is its speed—each machine can turn out over 1,000 cigarettes per minute.

As the cigarettes come from the machines, they are checked for size and firmness by inspectors. Weighing, to be sure that the machine is putting the proper amount of tobacco in each cigarette, is done periodically.

Wrapped and Ready

After the cigarettes have passed inspection, they are ready for another complicated machine-accomplished process—packaging. In less than a second, each machine counts out and assembles 20 cigarettes, covers them with aluminum foil and a package wrapper, attaches a Federal revenue stamp, encloses the pack in its cellophane jacket, and puts on the little red tear strip.

The completed packs are inspected and placed in ten-package cartons which in turn are placed on conveyor belts and automatically sealed. The cigarettes are then ready to be shipped to dealers all over the country who distribute them to the "weed"-consuming public.

Love Thy Landlady

**Boisterous boys
and lovable ladies
wage Ithaca Cold War.**



—Paquette

By Ginny Paquette '56

Twenty boys may visit her each night; yet she seldom has a date.

She was probably the first girl you met at Cornell; yet she is usually the person farthest from your mind.

She is the topic of many a young man's animated conversation.

She is mother, nurse, maid, alarm clock, and policeman. Who is she? Your landlady!

Yet despite their importance, most landladies are neither appreciated nor understood. There is more than a rooming house wall dividing them from their tenants. In the interest of better student-landlady relations, the Countryman here reveals the significant issues at stake.

A Few Examples

First let's consider the attitudes of typical landladies toward their victims—er, that is—customers. For obvious reasons, all names mentioned are fictional. Any similarity to landladies living or dead is unintentional. However, all incidents are based on fact.

"Those boys just don't realize the cost of living these days. They certainly ought to pay more rent," complains Mrs. Pinchpenny, well-known owner of a Vermin Street rooming house. "Why, it takes almost everything to provide insecticide for the bedrooms, and still

they had the audacity to ask for buckets to catch water that leaks through the roof. You'd think they'd appreciate running water in a bedroom." To help economize, Mrs. Pinchpenny has installed a heating system which shuts off automatically when room temperature reaches 60 degrees.

Personal Interest

Mrs. Snoopnose, of Pryer Street takes a real interest in "her boys'" problems. If they are shy about telling her their worries, she makes good use of her steaming teakettle and double extension phone. Her roomers are secure in the knowledge that they always have "someone to watch over them."

"I just don't know what young people are coming to these days," exclaims Miss Prudence, who combines her landlady career with the presidency of the local WCTU. "I'm sure I saw beer cans in my boys' wastebasket and their room smells simply vile! I've tried so hard to save them, and I think my talks are doing some good. I didn't find any alcohol in their room yesterday—only a nice jug of cider and raisins."

"My boys like to have their dates at the house on the big weekends," says Miss Innocence. "It's perfectly all right, though. The girls stay up on the third floor, and all the boys

stay down on the second."

One of the finest rooming houses in Collegetown is run by Miss Taken. Her furniture, she says, is of finest mahogany and maple, and she objects violently whenever it is defaced by glass marks or wet towels. Her tenants testify to the antique quality of their chairs, which collapse as soon as they are put to use.

Mrs. McMess, affectionately known to her roomers as "Messy Bessy," is oppressed by the tiring job of cleaning her rooms. Every week she much change the linen from one bed to another and turn over the throw rugs. She wishes the boys would not eat in their rooms. Crumbs attract such noticeable vermin after a few weeks.

Quiet Life

"My boys are all good boys," declared Mother Coverup in a phone interview. "I've never had any trouble in 43 years as a landlady. Would you excuse me for a minute . . ." The blaring strains of "Lloyd George Knows My Father," which had been issuing from the background, suddenly stopped, as a high-pitched voice screamed (in somewhat more emphatic terms), "What's going on here?" Soon Mother Coverup returned. "Yes, my boys are all fine boys. Never any trouble etc., etc."

But what of the other side of the
(Continued on page 23)

Show Day is Coming

**Here are a few fundamentals
that every exhibitor should know.**

By Daryl Griffin '56

If you're interested in fitting and showing livestock or dairy cattle, whether you're a beginner or an old hand, you'll want to enter the Round-Up Club's 41st Annual Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest during Farm and Home Week. For the beginner it's an opportunity to learn some of the fundamentals of fitting and showing, and for everyone it's a chance to get practical experience in the show ring.

Basic Steps

For those of you who are planning to fit and show beef cattle, here are some of the basic steps in training and grooming.

When you first see the animal which you are to show, evaluate

him. Determine his good and bad points. Then decide how to emphasize his outstanding features and how to minimize his faults. With this in mind you'll be ready to go to work.

Thorough training is necessary if your animal is going to look good in the ring. First, he must be halter broken. One way is to tie him closely for short periods. After a few days of this you can try leading him. Move him slowly enough so that he can be halted gracefully in the desired spot.

Get him used to posing with his feet squarely under him. A yard long stick with a nail on the end can be used to tap a leg back or advance it by catching behind the dew claw. If he slumps in the back,

a touch under his belly with the stick will bring it up. With a little practice he will learn to respond to the stick, so use it carefully. Frequent practice in walking, halting gracefully, posing quickly, and remaining posed will pay off on show day.

The key to good grooming in all animals is cleanliness, and beef cattle are no exception. At first a curry comb and soft brush should be used to remove dirt, scale, and old hair. Daily brushing will get the animal's hide in good condition and make his coat glossy. After he gets used to this grooming he will be ready for washing. A few washings during the latter part of the fitting are enough, however.

Clipping should be done a week to ten days before showing. Polled and dehorned animals should have their heads clipped, and all breeds should have their tails clipped from the break in the twist to the blending at the tailhead. For this particular contest the clipping will be done for you, as well as trimming of feet. However, you should sand horns and feet yourself and on show day polish them with clear shoe polish or oil.

Curling

You should curl the animal's coat often so that you are adept at it by show day. Long haired cattle are usually curled all over, although Angus are sometimes curled only on the neck, shoulders, and thighs. This depends on the breed and on the individual animal.

Begin by wetting the animal's hair with dip and part along the top line, combing straight down the sides. With a lining comb draw horizontal ridges along his sides, going no higher than the widest part of the back. Then brush up, leaving the broad part of the back brushed flat, and allow to dry. This particular type of curl is used on Angus. Herefords are given similar treatment with a curry comb, making waves straight down the sides and then brushing up. The final touch on show day should be spraying with a light oil spray. Use it sparingly so that the animal's coat isn't greasy. Curling makes the animal look wider and blockier and helps to hide unsmooth spots.

(Continued on page 21)

Students participate in a "washing" demonstration.

—College of Agriculture



Footprint Psychology

**A crazy, mixed-up
analysis of footprints.**

By Doctor (?) Etteuqap

Something made an impression on my mind the other day. I believe it was a shoe, thrown at my head! Ever since this accident, by some strange psychological phenomenon, I have been very sensitive to footprints.

In fact, today, as I wander about the Cornell campus I find footprints in the snow to be my best clue towards personality personification. Psychoanalyzing these footprints reveals a great deal about student and faculty life and lives.

Posterior Motive

Take the shape of the prints, for example. Now here's a set with big scuff marks leading to each print. A sad case indeed. The bearer is suffering from a definite lack of motivation.

And here's another unstable character. Notice that every time he crosses ice, he leaves additional prints of the large, rounded variety. He undoubtedly has a posterior motive for so doing.

I see that most of the tracks follow a shoveled path. These folks are obviously timid and unadventurous—afraid to try something new. They are very inhibited and feel secure only when following the "beaten path" of life.

Dan'l Boone

But look here—a straight diagonal track from one end of the quad to the other. That boy is a real trail blazer—a born leader, for soon many will follow in his footsteps. As a matter of fact, where he trod there may be a sidewalk in a few years.

Over there is a track that seems to stop very often. Obviously its maker suffers from a lack of concentration. Strangely enough he probably also suffers from great popularity. He cannot go straight

to his classes without stopping to talk to all his friends.

There must be many absent-minded professors on campus, for these tracks are so winding that I cannot follow them.

All tracks, whatever their shape, seem to be depressed. This proves that everyone is frustrated.

Now here's an odd bit of evidence—text books lying along a trail

for support?

Another peculiar characteristic of tracks around the girls' dorms has me puzzled. Returning footprints, both male and female, are very far apart on the sidewalk leading to the dorm. I must conclude that the couple must have run like crazy to produce such clod-hopping steps. Yet when they reach the doorway, the tracks narrow



leading to the Ivy Room. Ah, here is a familiar customer. He has a serious escapist attitude. He is trying to leave all his troubles behind. But alas, every time he tries, some kind soul finds them all and mails them to him.

A strange track phenomenon occurs around the girls' dorms on Saturday nights. Both male and female prints leaving the dorms seem quite straight. However the returning tracks look very unsteady, the male being much worse than the female. Can it be that the female personality is more stable? Or does she just have a bigger capacity? Or does the female have bigger feet

tremendously and end in a big puddle of melted snow.

Here is a track showing definite wolfish tendencies. Notice that it follows close upon a tiny track with high heel marks.

By the way, if you ever see a track which has a continuous line between footprints, beware! That's a tail mark, and the man who made it is really a rat! Or he may be dragging a yo-yo along.

Yes, it's a well known fact that tracks show the animal qualities an individual possesses.

What's that you say? Turn around and look at my own? Why, isn't that odd—Webbed feet!!



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includes famous people in its ranks.

By Joan Beebe '54 and Carolyn Fillius '57

Some people believe that the girls in the School of Home Economics have two ambitions: to get married and to join Omicron Nu. To join Omicron Nu a girl needs leadership, an interest in home economics, and high scholarship. The program activities of each chapter emphasize the promotion of these qualities.

Omicron Nu, a national home economics honor society, is not a social organization. It is rather a group to encourage individual achievement in home economics and to enable its members to be an inspiration to others.

Prominent Members

Membership in the Mu chapter at Cornell is open to faculty, undergraduates, and graduate students. Dr. Charlotte Young, professor of Medical Nutrition in the School of Nutrition, is now national president. Miss Jean Warren, associate professor of Economics of the Household, has recently completed a two-year term as national treasurer.

Omicron Nu has among its honorary members such eminent personalities as Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, author of *Cheaper By the*

Dozen and president of Gilbreth, Inc. Martha Van Rensselaer, founder of home economics education at Cornell; Mary I. Barber, director of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Co. in Battle Creek, Michigan; and the late Helen W. Atwater, first editor of the "Journal of Home Economics," are also honorary members.

An eligible undergraduate may be elected to Omicron Nu in the second term of her junior year or during her senior year.

Chapter Officers

Each chapter of Omicron Nu is under the direction of undergraduate officers, who are responsible for planning its activities and managing the business aspects. Cornell's current officers are Nancy Dorr '54, president; Barbara Hallam '54, vice-president; Gertrude Neef '54, secretary; Joan Beebe '54, treasurer; and Betty Dean '54, editor. Miss Ora Singleton, assistant professor of Textiles and Clothing, is faculty adviser for the group.

Every year, under the direction of these officers, Mu chapter of Omicron Nu sponsors a Research Open House, at which several professors in home economics are invited to tell about projects which they are conducting. Thus the students and other faculty members may keep abreast of what is going on in various fields at their school.

Another popular project is the foreign student program. Last year this plan took the form of a panel composed of foreign students who

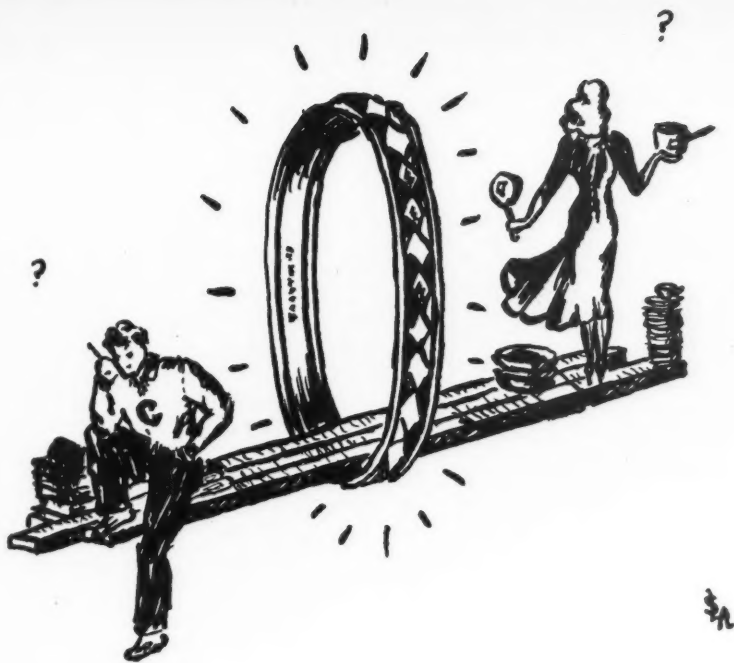
discussed topics related to home economics and the world situation, and answered questions posed by members of the audience.

Also, during Farm and Home Week, Omicron Nu and the Home Economics Club sponsor jointly a lunchroom in the Student Lounge at Martha Van Rensselaer Hall to feed thousands of hungry visitors to the ag and home ec campuses. In 1952, 4225 people patronized the lunchroom, and last spring 4627 guests were served during Farm and Home Week. Omicron Nu's proceeds from the lunchroom are used to finance the scholarships and grants-in-aid awarded annually to home ec girls on the basis of financial need, scholarship, continuing interest in home economics, and leadership.

Scholarship Recognition

Finally, each spring Omicron Nu holds an Honors Tea to recognize the ten girls in each class in home ec who have maintained the highest cumulative averages in their respective classes. At this tea Omicron Nu awards its scholarship cup to the girl who has achieved the highest average during her freshman year.

The girls who are honored by this tea have the qualities that are a prerequisite to membership in Omicron Nu: leadership, an interest in home economics, and high scholarship. These qualities will help a girl in her job, whether it is marriage or a business career, all through her life.



The Story About

The Marriage Course

**Students find that marriage comes out of the clouds
and into the sink.**

As told to Marylyn Mang '56

It all started last spring, just before pre-registration.

I'm an engineer—you know—a five-year man. Since my freshman year I'd heard a crock of noise from my buddies about a marriage course in the home ec school. To me, that sounded great. After all, I'll get hooked some day—in the very distant future. I figured this course would give me a chance to see the inside of the new library I'd heard about. Of course, I didn't figure on spending much time in any library.

I found out differently when classes started last fall. I discovered that this was *no snap course* in the first hour spent in lecture! But believe it or not—I'm not sorry. This is a rare course.

To quote the Home Economics catalogue: "Child Development and Family Relationships 362. Marriage and family relationships. The

American family at mid-century. Interrelations of the male and female in the family, orientation in the prenuptial period, in marriage, and as parents. Interrelations of the younger, middle, and older generations as successive stages of the life cycle."

Well, that at least scratched the surface. But Mrs. L. D. Rockwood, who taught the course, made it clear that there was a lot more ground to be covered this term. "The purpose of the course," she said, "is to help young people understand that marriage is an interpersonal relationship—for which we have been preparing since childhood. To help understand what man-woman relationships are like in our society, and how our society affects the kind of marriage and kind of family life which we can build."

We started out with a look at the

society around us and how it affects our family life. We took apart this romantic love idea—which most of us still want to believe in whether we realize it or not. I guess I had some sort of a vague picture of a dream girl, whom I'd run into sooner or later; I guess everybody has. My feet came down to the ground—but fast.

They've done all kinds of research on this thing, and come up with some surprising facts on what influences our selection of a mate. These facts seem to indicate that like marries like. We tend to marry people with our own religious, ethnic, and social backgrounds, and with our conceptions of marriage. We marry, in part, to fulfill psychological needs; we try to find somebody to supplement the lacks which we feel in our own personalities.

Select Early

The surprising thing is, we start building our concept of the ideal marriage partner early in life. In fact, our parental relations, and our feelings about our parents affect this concept a lot. It's not that most of us won't marry for love, but each of us has a limited field from which to choose the person he will marry.

The class went on to get a better idea of what kind of people we are and what has made us the way we are. We studied the marriage relationship and the things that go to make it stable and solid and took some time to see what adjustments must be made by the marriage partners to meet the new demands of parenthood. In our society, for example, there is a tremendous emphasis on achieving. We discussed how to meet the problem of the husband's career encroaching on family living.

Realistic Outlook

But I didn't start out to preach on the course. I think you've got the idea: this course has brought the idea of marriage out of the clouds for most of us and into the sink. We've come to see marriage—which will be a big part of nearly everybody's life sooner or later—from a more realistic point of view.

I didn't get my snap course—but I'm not complaining!

Introducing Your Friends

Ruth Malti

Take a Cornell Student Directory for any year from 1948 to 1963, look under the M's, and you'll find at least one Malti listed. It all began with Helen, who graduated from the Arts College in 1951. Ruth will graduate from Home Economics this coming June; and Emmy is a sophomore in Arts. Alice will enter the Arts College next fall and she



—Pinkas

Ruth

will be followed by George and Connie.

In a few years Professor Malti, of Cornell's Electrical Engineering School, will have a Cornell alumni organization.

Along with the rest of the family Ruth is well-versed in the musical world; in her case, 15 years of the piano and annual entrance into the well-known National Guild Contest.

A walk across campus with Ruth Malti is quite an experience. You begin to feel that she has either memorized all the names and pictures filed in Day Hall—or that she knows a phenomenal number of people on campus! If you can persuade her to talk about her activities you'll realize that the latter is true.

Ruth has lived on campus for

her entire undergraduate life except her junior year; in her freshman and sophomore years she waitressed in Risley and this year she works at her sorority, Delta Gamma. But working hasn't noticeably curtailed other activities. Ruth was on her class council freshman and sophomore years, and was president of the Woman's Junior Class Council last year. As class president she was a member of Student Council and she feels this activity was as worthwhile as any in which she has participated.

During her first two years at Cornell, Ruth was a member of W.S.G.A.'s House of Representatives, and chairman of their special permissions board as a sophomore.

Summer work? This past summer Ruth worked with eleven other Cornellians at a hotel in Martha's Vineyard. "Beach parties, swimming, and a little work on the side. We didn't earn much money, but we had a great time!"

Past, present, that leaves—Ruth will spend half of next term in the home ec apartments and the other half at home doing work in Home Bureau and 4-H. After graduation—nothing definite, but travel is high on Ruth's list of future ambitions—and the Malti alumni organization may have one "associate" member. M.M.

Joe Matejka

Interview Joe Matejka? Sure, if I can find him. He seems to have ambitions of becoming the modern Ulysses. But Ulysses didn't have obligations such as school work to tie him down. However, I finally found Ulysses—I mean Joe—and took a few quick notes before he had to dash off to another appointment.

With Joe, it is not the usual question of "how many credit hours do you have?" but "how many miles have you traveled during your college career?" I was amazed at the total. Just this rough estimate, including trips home to Flushing, New York, totals about 34,000 miles in the last two years. Last fall Joe saw much of the country. The term included trips to Burlington, Vermont; Chicago, Illinois; Oklahoma A. and M. College in Oklahoma, and Bloomington, Illinois.

Our wayfaring collegian, however, has a purpose in each of his wanderings and adventures. Joe feels that each of his activities is educating him for his future as a 4-H agent.

Joe became interested in agriculture on a dairy farm when he

(Continued on page 20)

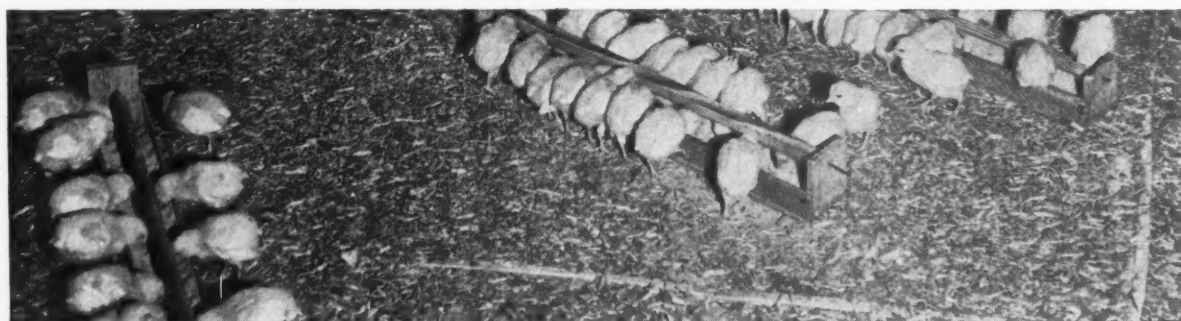
Joe

—Pinkas





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Members of the Cornell Vegetable Judging Team.
Left to right are: Joe Matejka '54, Foster Kinney '56, and Dick Wing '56.

Vegetable Judgers Fourth in National Competition

"Go west, young man!" No one needs to tell Roy Curtis III, '56 Ag, that this is good advice. Roy's call came from the National Vegetable Judging Contest in Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 7-10.

He didn't find a gold mine, but he placed third among 220 contestants from 30 states, and he was elected new national president of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association.

Among collegiate teams, the Cornell team placed fourth. Team members were Joe Matejka, '54 Ag, Foster Kinney, '56 Ag, and Dick Wing, '56 Ag.

Profs Rounded Up

Round-Up Club has two new members. What's unusual about this? They are special honorary members, elected by the club at its January 11 meeting.

Prof. J. I. Miller, of the An Hus department, was elected from the faculty. From the field of dairying the club chose Mr. Paul Dean, herdsman at the Cornell dairy barns. At a future meeting, another honorary member will be chosen from the livestock field.

Division superintendents for the Round-Up Club's Farm and Home Week Show were also announced. They are Pete Keeley, '54 Ag, su-

perintendent of the dairy division; Phil Taylor, '55 Ag, beef; Ken Estes, '55 Ag, swine; Eugene Phillips, '56 Ag sheep; and Nellie Guernsey, '56 Ag, horses.

Co-chairmen of the Round-Up Club cafeteria, which will be held during Farm and Home Week in the judging pavilion, are Daryl Griffin, '56 Ag, and Bruce Marion, '54 Ag.

Farm-Home Week Wheels

Al Dries, '54 Ag, returned from a term at practice teaching to find an even more demanding job awaiting him. Al was elected chairman of this year's Farm and Home Week by the Ag Domecon Council at its January 6 meeting. He will have charge of coordinating all student participation in the week's events.

Don Bay, '56 Ag, was chosen assistant chairman under Al. As usual, Ag Domecon plans to sponsor a round and square dance in Barton Hall on March 25, the Thursday night of Farm and Home Week. Ben Hawkins, '55 Ag, was chosen chairman of this dance.

Youth Confer, "Impy" Chosen

Can you imagine all the existing rural youth organizations bound into one big, cooperating group? The Rural Youth Conference of

New York State does just that. RYC combines 4-H, FFA, Young Co-ops, Grange, and rural youth church groups at a conference each year at Watkins Glen. This year's conference was held from December 4-6, and will lead, it is hoped, to a better understanding and more accomplishments by all five participating groups.

Cornell was well represented this year. Ruth Morse, Cory Lee, Jan Tiger, and Lyle Gray, '56 Ag, Hazel Bowdren, '55 HE, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Norton, '54 Ag, and Ray Borton, '54 Ag, all participated.

Hazel ("Impy") Bowdren was elected assistant secretary for the organization. This honor also makes her head of the publicity committee for the coming year.

Ray Borton, former International Farm Youth Exchange student to Holland, gave a report on Rural Youth USA, the national equivalent of RYC.

The Cornell 4-H Rec Team led the Saturday night recreation at the conference.

Come On Up!

Circulation, proof reading, cartooning . . . there's more to the COUNTRYMAN than just writing. Whether you have had journalistic experience or not, we would like to have you come up to the office at 490 Roberts Hall and talk with us about spring competition.

Kermis Hits the Road

"If people can't come to the theater, we'll make the theater come to them." This new motto of Kermis, the upper campus dramatic club, is proving quite effective.

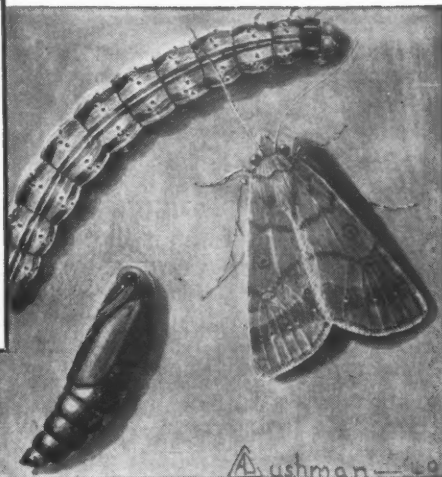
Patients at Biggs Memorial Hospital will be the first to see the club's new productions. Four one-act plays, ranging from comedy to melodrama, will be presented at the hospital on February 16.

All Kermis productions will be presented "on the road" this year. Any organization wanting to use Kermis entertainment may contact Estella Kling, '55A, Business Manager of the club.

insects

YOU SHOULD KNOW

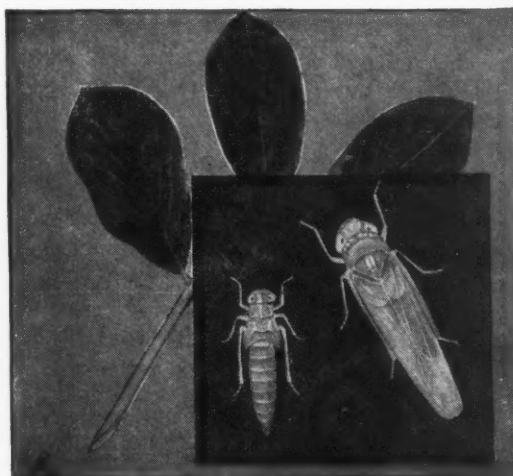
How To Identify
These Crop Destroyers



BOLLWORM

Heliothis armigera (Hbn.)

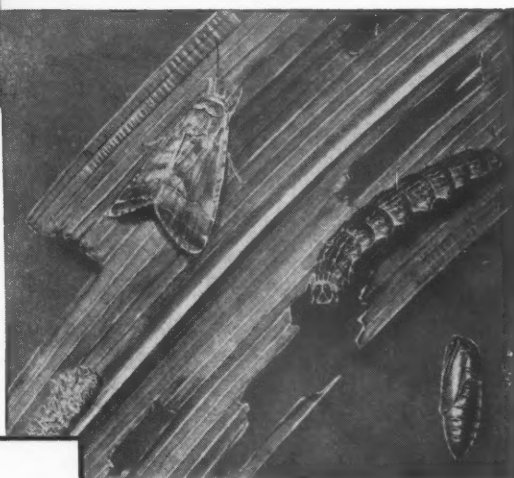
A major cotton pest, the newly hatched bollworm feeds on leaves and then attacks squares and bolls. Greatest loss is caused by tunneling into and destroying bolls. Color varies from pink, green, to almost black. The full-grown worm is about 1½ inches long. The female lays about 1,000 eggs, particularly on growing tips, squares and bolls.



POTATO LEAFHOPPER

Empoasca fabae (Harr.)

This leafhopper is one of the alfalfa producer's greatest enemies because all stages of the pest suck juices from alfalfa plants, stunting growth and reducing yield. They are also the cause of "hopper burn" on potatoes. A tiny, pale-greenish insect, this leafhopper is not found in Northern states during winter, probably flying in from the South, where they breed during the entire year.



ARMYWORMS

Pseudaletia unipuncta (Haw.)
and *Laphygma frugiperda* (A. & S.)

Armyworms are a major pest of cereal and forage crops, their damage sometimes totaling millions of dollars. Armyworm invasions commonly follow cold, wet springs. The tiny, newly hatched caterpillars feed near the ground. Fully grown, they have enormous appetites, the noise of their feeding making a rustling sound in the fields.

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FEBRUARY, 1954



NX53-16

Average or Education?

Student reaction to the age-old question
about the grading system.

By Dot Nielson '55 and Barbara Barnard '55

What do you think of the grading system at Cornell? Some say there is too much emphasis placed on grades, others would like to see the initiation of the letter system. But read more to find out more about this controversial question.

RICHARD SIMON '56 Ag

"Grading is merely a convenient method for rating work accomplished or learned. The motivation for studying is often marks. If this is the case students lose sight of the real reason for studying-learning for learning's sake. A grading system should not introduce competition between students for marks. Competition should be individual in nature between the student and the mark he gets and not between the student and the marks that other students get. A mark should be the ratio of how much the person knows to how much there is to know (determined by the professor in a specific test) and not how much the person knows in relation to the rest of the class."

"I think the Cornell marking system does reduce competition between individuals of a class for grades. The less emphasis placed on marks, the better. It is better to create an atmosphere in which people want to learn rather than one in which people learn to get a certain grade. However it is necessary to have some sort of a measuring stick and it is also necessary to make students aware of their progress or failure."

JAN TIGER '56 Ag

"I don't think grades are an actual indication of what you actually know. A person may be sick or worried while taking the exam and not do well. On the other hand he may be a good guesser and come out with a much better grade than he deserves. The IBM tests are a

glaring example of this. The questions on some exams are ambiguous and can have several answers according to one's interpretation. In the essay type question you are able to express your own interpretation and therefore the professor can take it into consideration but the true-false question leaves no room for the person's own idea of what the ambiguous question means; hence a wrong answer may not be wrong according to the student's interpretation of the question."



—Brokaw

Al Bean

ALLAN BEAN '56 Ag

"I am very well satisfied. However, the practice of some instructors of marking according to their own weird basis of 3 or 500 or anything other than 100 can be very confusing."

MARY LOU BISHOP '54 Home Ec.

"Cornell University could not function without some sort of a grading system because both students and professors demand an index of the progress and comparative standing of the students. The

only question, then, concerns the adequacy of the existing mode of grading. There is a tendency to emphasize grades per se to such a degree that the end of the course is the grade received and not the learning acquired. This is hardly of laudable educational value. It would be remedied if somehow the prelims were made to seem a means to learning and not an absolute indication of the student's ability. This would require the cooperation of the students who too often regard exams as the only incentive to study.

"Also the size of classes at Cornell makes an exacting measurement of the student's progress impossible and it is rather unrealistic to expect a professor to distinguish a 69 from a 70 or a 74 from a 75. Because of the overemphasis on grades the unfortunate 69 may go on probation while the 70 suffers nothing. A better method would be to grade in larger categories as A, B, and C, as is done in a great many other schools."

MIAN MUNTAZ ALI Graduate student in marketing (from Punjab University in Pakistan)

"In Pakistan they have a different system of testing than we do here at Cornell. The undergraduates have tests only at the end of the course. They are given a numerical grade and this determines the mark they will receive for the course. The graduate students write a thesis and from this the professors decide what credit they will receive.

"I think this method is best. Here at Cornell you are always getting tests and so you must spend time learning little facts and statistics which you will forget soon after. At Punjab University the students have time to spend on the subjects they are most interested in and they get more out of them. At the end of the year the tests are broad enough to cover the whole year's work. They don't ask for small details."

The general consensus of opinion seems to be that some sort of grading system is definitely needed but there are differing ideas on what the ideal plan would be. This problem merits much more serious consideration than has been devoted to it here.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Scientific Shenanigans

(Continued from page 7)

feet in striking the loose desert sand."

Many pictures and diagrams added realism to the impressive "study." Snapshots of lifesavers were labeled as enlarged photographs of the blood cells of the Eornis. A diagram depicted the pH cycle of the woofen-poof's beak fluid. One of the many "experiments" that were described throughout the document pertained to the psychology of the bird. An adult of the species was placed directly between two piles of Gobi Desert sand fleas (the woofen-poof's main source of nourishment). "After seven days of anguished mental struggle, the bird died of starvation. It was unable to decide from which pile to eat first."

According to this treatise, the influence of the Eornis PteroveloX Gobiensis has been immeasurable. "It was unquestionably the first of higher organisms to develop monogamy . . ." and, "Through countless ages and successive civilizations this remarkable bird has been

the symbol of speed, stamina, grace of line, proportion of members, and beauty of motion . . . today we see it in the well-known willow pattern chinaware, in the streamline design of our automobile bodies, and in such everyday expressions as 'graceful as a bird'."

The demand for copies of Professor Sharp's "hoax" was so great, he had it printed. It is now in its third printing and 2500 copies have been sold. *Eornis PteroveloX Gobiensis* has been cited in such scholarly papers as *The Quarterly Review of Biology*.

Another professor-produced parody is that of Professor Max Black, of the Philosophy Department. *Principles of Really Sound Thinking* was published in the March, 1948 issue of *The Scientific Monthly*. "Think only as a last resource," and, "trust your feelings" are the two main principles given. The second of the ten maxims illustrating these principles is:

"2. What is in it for me? Remember that a really sound thinker is practical. And what can be more practical than concern for one's

own interests? The chief advantage of this maxim is the strong light it throws upon the truth of many a debatable proposition.

"Example: Should educational facilities be improved in the South?

"Really Sound Reasoning: What's in it for me?

"Nothing—I don't live in the South.

"Conclusion: NO (Notice the directness and incisiveness of the method.)"

Some time ago, Professor Hans Bethe, who is in the Nuclear Physics Department here at Cornell, agreed to be included as co-author with Professor Gamot and Mr. Alphar, both at George Washington University, of a serious paper on the subject of atomic physics. This furnished the composition with an amusing list of authors. It is referred to as *The Alphar, Bethe, Gamot paper*.

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Joe Matejka

(Continued from page 14)

was a farm cadet and matriculated in the Ag School at Cornell. He became interested in the 4-H club during his sophomore year and decided to try 4-H work for a summer. The venture proved so successful that he turned all his attentions to preparing himself for his chosen vocation.

Of his campus activities 4-H, of course, leads the list. He is president of the organization this year. A brief list of the other activities includes Alpha Zeta, of which he is social chairman, Ag Domecon, of which he is treasurer, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, Grange, and the Round-Up Club. His interests also lie in organizations off campus. This year he is the second vice-president of

the Rural Youth U.S.A. and a member of the New York State Older Rural Youth.

Joe's present life is very closely scheduled, even with special time allotted for daily phone calls. Joe cannot let school work slide while on trips (which incidentally are usually made as a member of the various organizations to which he belongs). Last fall Joe started one term paper in the library at Oklahoma A. and M. where he competed with the Vegetable Crops Judging Team. He worked on the paper while on the bus, while spending a night at a motel, and finally finished the theme at Cornell.

After noting the energy and interest which Joe gives to each job he undertakes, we realize that he has a promising future in 4-H work.

Winter Garb

"Wear a hat and keep your feet warm" the ads say. Phooey! I say wear a hat and look ridiculous. I've never seen such a conglomeration of curious creations as those seen on the Cornell campus. One would think some novelty shop cleared a handsome profit for the winter months.

There are those squashed-in brown things the men wear exposing nothing of their countenances save a cigarette butt and a hairy chin. Then there are those fellows with a sense of humor. They choose their head gear in various assortments of plaids, reds, and stripes.

But compared to the girls you guys have nothing. They go whole-hog for show. It started with those little knit things that fit snugly over the tops of their heads. Many gizmos just conceal the points of the heads as they reach straight up about half a foot and terminate in a multicolor arrangement of tassels and fur balls.

This circus parade doesn't include only bonnets, though. Have you seen the red dungarees and rainbow boots? And those horse-blanket coats, scarves and tweed gloves?

There is one among us who wears gloves these days to keep himself warm. Sound queer? No? Well, you'd think so if you know this lad never bothered with such mere accessories as a jacket, a scarf or a hat.

Here's the one to top them all. Picture the beautiful young coed all decked out for a Saturday night date with her Romeo of the week. She goes prepared to brace the Ithaca winter in her new mink coat—and shoes consisting of one strap over the toes and one around the ankle.

Ah well, as I said, we're just being collegiate.

—Sandra Wiltse

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Prof: "I'm letting you go ten minutes early today. Please go quietly so as to not to awaken the other classes."

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

HOME EC SCHOLARSHIPS

In the October issue, the "Countryman" published the names of this year's Ag scholarship holders. Now, just four months later, here is a list of the girls in the Home Ec School who have scholarships this year.

Home Bureau Scholarships: Carrie Gardner Brigden Scholarship, Elaine Kulbitsky; Martha Van Rensselaer Scholarship, Ann Heagle; Flora Rose Scholarship, Ellen Buck; Ruby Green Smith Scholarship, Ruth Muller; Nettie M. Roods Scholarship, Hazel Bowdren; Anna Gage Putnam Scholarship, Lois Guthridge; Martha H. Eddy Scholarship, Catherine Welch; Ann Phillips Duncan Scholarship, Margaret Mowry; Elizabeth MacDonald Scholarship, Helen Grant; Eliza Keates Young Scholarship, Mary Glintz; Cora L. Tyler Scholarship, Sandra L. Taylor; Cora L. Tyler Scholarship, Mary Alice Mosher; Evelyn F. Gatchell Scholarship, Mary E. Barkley; Evelyn F. Gatchell Scholarship, Margaret Reed; Edith P. Wagenblass Scholarship, Ann Farwell; Edith P. Wagenblass Scholarship, Anne Stinson.

Home Economics Alumnae As-

sociation Scholarship in memory of Martha Van Rensselaer, Letetia Holloway.

Robert M. Adams 4-H Scholarship, Eloise Mix.

Omicron Nu Scholarships, Barbara Brott and Mrs. Doris Smith.

Home Economics Club Scholarship, Joan Clifton.

Omicron Nu Grant-in-Aid, Janet McGinnis and Katharine Merrell.

N. Y. State Bankers Association, Marilyn Mitchell.

Sears - Roebuck Scholarship, Nancy Cunningham, Charity Howland, Louise Meliere and Phyllis Whithed.

Elizabeth Lee Vincent Home Economics Association Award, Charlotte Christensen.

Grace Schermerhorn Scholarship, Ruth Blay, Betty Wagler, Claire Wagner.

Danforth Fellowship for a Junior, Nancy Dorr.

Danforth Scholarship for a Freshman, Bonnie Smith.

Nonresident Tuition Scholarship, Mrs. Yolanda Pineiro, Joanne Lyon, Ruth L. Clarke, Janet McGinnis, Susan McKelvey, Mrs. Martha Penta.

Beef Cattle

(Continued from page 10)

On show day you'll want to get out to the barns early to give your animal a last minute cleaning. Do the curling job early enough so that it can dry before the show. Be sure that you are clean and neat and appropriately dressed. When your class is called give the animal a last minute grooming where needed, and fluff up his tail by brushing up from the bottom. Then you're ready to show.

A month's hard work will be brought to a climax in a few minutes in the show ring. A brief moment when the judge looks your way can be just as decisive as all those hours you've spent in getting ready, so start showing the minute you enter the ring. Move around the ring in a clockwise direction,

leading from the left, and keep your animal's head up and alert. Watch the judge for signals to stop or line up.

Whenever you can, halt your animal with his front feet higher than his hind feet by picking out the uneven spots in the ring. Pose him with as little fuss as possible, using the show stick, and keep his head turned slightly toward the judge. Don't let him slump, even if you're not in first place, for judges sometimes change their minds. Besides, you'll want to show the ringside what a good job you've done, no matter where you're placed in the class.

Whether you win or not, there's a lot of enjoyment and satisfaction to be had from doing a good job of fitting and showing. Here's your chance. Good luck!

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Jacksonville Pond

Eight miles northwest of the City of Ithaca, in the Finger Lakes region of New York State, small town history is being made. The little community of Jacksonville, until last year, had no adequate means of getting water in case of fire in the town. Through the combined efforts of school, church, and Grange and the farsightedness of one of the hamlet's citizens, Jacksonville was able to overcome its handicap.

"Why not," Mr. Merrill Curry reasoned, "build a pond right in the center of town to serve as a source of water?" Enlisting the aid of Soil Conservation Service technicians,

he explored the area thoroughly and decided that the pond should be constructed so that it would be accessible to everyone. There was only one logical spot for it, decided Mr. Curry—the middle of town.

Mr. Curry subsequently involved practically every citizen in Jacksonville in the construction of the pond. First, a committee was appointed to negotiate directly with the Soil Conservation Service and it was this service that finally commenced excavations for the pond. The church in Jacksonville and the local Grange provided the project with laborers, many of whom had never shoveled so much as a pint of dirt before.

Town youth groups put on paper drives to raise money for the job and the proceeds of their efforts totaled enough to buy a hydrant and surplus fire hose. Recreation facilities have been installed this summer. Meantime, Jacksonville has proven that no small town in America need be without water for fire protection if that town can provide ingenuity, leadership, and room for a "farm pond." S.S.

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Landladies

(Continued from page 9)

picture—the student attitude toward landladies? Here are the opinions of some of your fellow students:

"The best landlady is one who has no financial worries," declares Bob Osterhoudt, '54 Ag, who has enough of his own. "She should be willing to let rents run at least five months overtime and should never charge for vacations and weekends."

According to Al Bean, '56 Ag, however, a good landlady provides certain indispensable services. These include periodic snacks, television, electric blankets, and a reliable dating service.

Bob Graves, '56 Ag, believes student-landlady relations are best when the landlady does not live in the same house. Preferably, she should take a long vacation in Florida every year (provided this vacation is not student-financed).

"A sense of humor is an absolute necessity," insists Clark Webster, '55 Ag. "She must be able to tolerate practical jokes." Was it

Clark's landlady who once came home to find a sign over her door reading, "Mother Smith's Home for Unmarried Fathers"? Other customary practices which landladies must accept from Clark are short-sheeted beds, unhinged doors, and wastebasket fires.

Conflict

Some student attitudes conflict. For example, Walt Ellsworth, '56 Ag, wants his landlady to wake him up in time for class, but Jack Farrell, '56 Ag, objects violently to such treatment. Larry Gray '56 Ag, would like his room cleaned occasionally, but Bob Taylor, '56 Ag, prefers to preserve his well-organized mess.

Sam Ganshaw, '54 Ag, asks only that his landlady not cook sauerkraut in the evening.

Eligible daughters in her household will make any landlady acceptable to Pete Nesbitt, '54 Ag.

But the real solution to better relations, we feel, is offered by Kenny Sheldon, '54 Ag. "Love Thy Neighbor" says he, "would be a plausible maxim if all landladies were subjected to a 21-year age limit!"

New Endowment

Through the generosity of Mrs. Paul R. Guldin, a "Paul R. Guldin Memorial Endowment" to "encourage a more adequate rural leadership" has been established by the College of Agriculture. Mr. Guldin was an alumnus of the class of 1912.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each academic year for articles, written by undergraduate agriculture students and published in the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, that are judged to contribute most to the purpose of this endowment. Two first prizes of \$50 each and four second prizes of \$25 each have been established.

Students do not have to be members of the "COUNTRYMAN" staff to be eligible and are encouraged to consult the editor at 490 Roberts Hall for further particulars.

He: "Please?"

She: "No."

He: "Just this once?"

She: "No, I said."

He: "Aw, Ma, all the other kids are going skating."

THE NEW CORNELL CAMPUS STORE

One of the "show places" on the campus—as modern a store as can be found on any college campus in the country.

Convenient location right in the center of campus activities—four entrances.

Two big floors filled with items of particular interest to the Campus community.

A 10% trade dividend that saves money on most purchases and you can use your trade certificates to purchase anything in the store.



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ALUMNOTES



1932

Joseph Tauduin has been a partner in the Congdon Grain and Coal Company of West Warwick, Rhode Island for the past ten years. He was married in 1933 and has two sons and a daughter. After graduation he spent eight years as farm superintendent of the farm connected with the State Hospital for Mental Diseases in Rhode Island.

1937

Paul E. Newman has been Vice-President of the Beacon Milling Company of Ithaca for the past five years. In 1939, he married Julia Anne Robb, a 1938 graduate of the College of Agriculture, and they have three sons and a daughter. After graduation he spent five years as a dairy specialist and five years as director of dairy research with the Beacon Milling Company. He then moved up to his present job.

1938

Frederick L. Clark has had a practice of general veterinary medicine for the past twelve years. After leaving Cornell, he attended the Ontario Veterinary College at the University of Toronto and received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1939. He was married in 1941 and now has two sons.

Leonard C. Grubel is now a vocational agriculture teacher at Sauquoit Valley Central School, Sauquoit. From 1938-42 he taught agriculture in the Georgetown Central School, Georgetown. He then taught agriculture for a year at DeRuyter Central School, DeRuyter.

From 1943-46 Mr. Grubel served as a 1st Lieutenant with the United States Air Force. Retiring from active duty, he assumed his present position at Sauquoit.

Since graduation, **Clifford F. Luders** has been teaching vocational agriculture at Eden Central School, Eden. From 1945-47 he served as a special agent with the United States armed forces. Mr. Luders was married in 1946.

1939

Since 1946, **Varnum Ludington** has been Laboratory Director of American Home Foods, Inc. of Rochester. Varnum, married in 1940, has two sons and a daughter. From 1940-42 he was a laboratory technician connected with the Wet-miller Dairy and Farm Production Company, Inc. at Cohocton. In 1942 he entered the United States Air Force. He was a Captain when he retired from active duty in 1946 to assume his present job.

1941

Stevenson W. Close now has his own farm near Aberdeen, Maryland. From 1941-46 he was a major with the Corps of Engineers. In 1944 he was married. Stevenson has a son and a daughter. When he left the service he became Assistant Advertising Manager of the Guernsey Breeders' Journal located at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He held this position until 1950 when he moved to his own farm.

1943

Nunzio Santacroce has been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture for the past four years as superintendent

of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. From 1943-46 he served with the United States Infantry as a 2nd Lieutenant. Nunzio was married in 1946 and now has three children. Since leaving Cornell he has attended the University of Paris.

1944

Edward Beckhorn is now a bacteriologist with the Wallerstein Company, Inc., Staten Island. He received his M.S. degree in 1948 and his Ph.D. in 1950—both from Cornell. From 1943-46 he was in the service. He retired from active duty in 1946 as a captain. From 1950-52 he served as a research associate connected with the Carnegie Institution at Cold Springs Harbor, Washington. Mr. Beckhorn is married and has one daughter.

1945

Since graduation, **Chester Hartenstein** has had a general veterinarian practice at Syosset, Long Island. He was married shortly after graduation and now has two sons.

1949

Christopher Pertsch, Jr. has been working for the Venezuelan Basic Economy Corporation for the past four years. He started out in 1949 as an agriculture trainee and then he became an assistant farm manager. His next job was that of sales manager of a farm division. From here he became a farm manager and at the present time is sales manager of a milk company. Mr. Pertsch was married in 1951.

1951

James A. Paul is now plant manager of the Buffalo Milk Producers Co-op Association, Inc. of Buffalo.

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MAN

Square-built, mounted
plow on the Model
CA Tractor.



MOUNTED IMPLEMENTS HAVE COME OF AGE

When tractors replaced work animals on farms it seemed natural that implements should be trailed behind the source of power in the traditional manner. Until recently, pull-type plows were accepted without question. Today, the trend is toward *mounted* implements!

With the development of hydraulic systems, it became obvious that there were many advantages in mounting plows and similar implements directly on the tractor, eliminating extra wheels and frames . . . thereby lowering the cost of the implement. In doing so, however, it was apparent that new engineering problems were involved — if the full potential of tractors and mounted tools was to be realized.

Today, Allis-Chalmers is the pace-setter in this field. Here are some of the features that make the WD-45 and CA Tractors with matching equipment recognized as outstanding. With these tractors, engine power spaces rear wheels in or out to fit the job. Hydraulic TRACTION BOOSTER makes use of the implement's weight to increase traction as needed. Implements are *free-swing* — pulled from a single master hitchpoint located ahead of the tractor rear axle. Automatic SNAP-COUPLER makes changing implements a matter of seconds.

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Pulling the 15-foot McCormick No. 22-H plow, the new Super WD-9 tills up to 65 acres daily.

New McCormick® Super WD-9 58* drawbar hp. diesel offers farmers 20% gain in useful power

To meet the growing demand from farmers for *more tractor power ON WHEELS*, International Harvester engineers have developed the new McCormick Super WD-9 diesel. Here is super diesel power to pull six plow bottoms or an equivalent load . . . 58 drawbar hp. to moldboard plow up to 30 acres a day, stubble-mulch 45, or drill 120.

Then, in addition, IH engineers added features that make the Super WD-9 easier and more convenient to handle, that save time for the farmer.

To produce these and other advancements, IH research, engineering and manufacturing teamwork went into action, with these results:

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- Bearings strengthened for increased load carrying capacity, in keeping with increased engine power.
- "Live" hydraulic Remote-Control made available as special equipment, to provide constant, fast-acting, two-way, clutch-free hydraulic control of trailing implements whenever the engine is running—standing still or on the go.
- Sure-holding, self-energizing double-disc brakes added, to give easier operator control—for quick, safe stops; short, fast turns; sure-holding of loads on grades.
- Wide selection of rear tire equipment available, to fit every soil condition and every field job.

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Here's an ideal combination, designed and engineered for heavy-duty tillage operation—McCormick Super WD-9 and No. 4 stubble-mulch tiller. The No. 4 keeps moisture in the soil, retards erosion.

IH engineering teamwork produced the improvements in the new Super WD-9. IH research, engineering and manufacturing men are constantly pooling their time and talent to solve farm problems like this—to provide equipment that makes farm work easier and the farmer's time more productive.



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